

RIOT IN TROY.

Yesterday morning exhibited a scene of considerable disturbance in the First Ward of the city. It being St. Patrick's day, a number of stuffed images were found in the street, and as was to be expected, many of the Irish residents among us were highly incensed at what they considered to be an act of insult and insult levelled at them and their religion. These images, got up by mischievous boys aided and encouraged by the exciting cause, the insulting provocation, so far as the Irish were concerned, of the disturbance which followed. Some of the less considerate, ignorant Irish, could not resist the provocation, and attempted with considerable warmth to pull down and bear away the images. In this they were resisted, and hence the beginning of sundry quarrels, which were carried on with bricks, stones and fists, and terminated in some damage to doors and windows, and some bruises and severe beatings to the combatants on both sides.

In the course of the affray, some who were idle spectators and who gave no provocation, were injured by the Irish in their harrying of missiles at random, and this caused a feeling of indignation and anger on the part of some native citizens, which increased strength during the day, and sought vent itself upon the Irish indiscriminately, should the opportunity offer. The disturbance in the morning, however, was quieted by the timely presence and action of the Mayor, Recorder and Police, who were on the ground. The Troy Citizens Corps was ordered to be in readiness, should assistance be needed in the afternoon or evening, as it was expected a fresh disturbance might occur.

About dark, as had been anticipated, the quarrel again commenced, and assumed much more of a riotous and threatening aspect than in the forenoon. Some doors and windows, mostly of houses inhabited by Irish, were broken in—several of the Irish were severely bruised and handled—some of the watchmen and others, native citizens, were badly cut and bruised with stones, brickbats or clubs—three Irish, two men and one young woman in one house on the lower part of Fifth-street, were wounded by the discharge of one or more muskets loaded with common shot and slugs,—one of the men very dangerously, but it is believed not mortally—the others not so badly. As soon as could consistently be done the whole body of police, watchmen, and constables, and the Troy Citizens Corps, were on the ground, headed by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and at about 9 o'clock the disturbance was quelled and order restored.

The Citizens Corps had been provided with several rounds of ball cartridges—had their muskets loaded with them—and had received orders to do prompt execution, should the occasion require,—and this order would unquestionably have been obeyed.

"The blame of this disgraceful proceeding does not all belong to the Irish. Some of them may have been the aggressors; but others were aggressors too,—and all engaged in aiding, abetting and forwarding the riot, whether Irish or American, deserve reprobation and severe punishment. Several of the ringleaders on both sides, have been taken and are now in jail.

The correspondent of the New York Express, under date of March 10, writes as follows of the office seekers in Washington:

"Washington is yet full of office seekers who are here after Foreign Missions, old clothes, Collectorships and cold victuals." They hover about Van Buren for the spoils like so many Birds of Prey. Van Buren is besieged night and day; and they surround him, not as they did Old Hickory, on their knees, with their hats in their hands; but with their hats on their heads and both fists in his face, telling him he shall do, and threatening him if he "don't." Van Buren is in a sad dilemma. There is a great battle now going on between the Van Burenists and the Adams. The one is here in squadrons demanding the places of the ins. The other is Van Buren makes them out. Van Buren reasons thus, "If I make an ins in an ins, I offend him, and offend all the disappointed, who have been seeking the ins' place and only gratify the ins who is made an ins." But there is much fallacy in this reasoning. Old Hickory carried all before him by paying his troops. Van Buren is a successful General at the head of starving, ragged regiments of office seekers, who have come in here from Eastport in Maine, on one side, to the wilds of Arkansas on the other,—all clamorous for pay. He has nothing to pay them with. The offices are all filled. Now and then he can bribe a hungry New Hampshire man upon the Post Office, or quarter a Missouri squatter upon the Land Office,—and now and then, he disposes of "a general ins," like Dallas, in a forage upon Rome,—but the offices are filled. The lean, lank, long and haggard crew that Isaac Hill led on to Washington in 1829, are all fat, plump and plump in 1837. They have leeches for eyes, and I hope we shall not be leeches for any new crew. But Van Buren has nothing wherewith to pay his troops,—and no General can sustain himself on Van Buren principles, without the wherewith to pay, clothe, and feed his troops. Ragged, hungry, starving regiments will mutiny. A Connecticut regiment has therefore, just gone home in a rage, and threaten desertion. More will follow.

Another Indian Massacre.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. says, "on Wednesday night last, a party of Indians, supposed to be from 50 to 60 in number, attacked the house of Mr. Wallace, who keeps a ferry over the Aucilla. He attempted to resist them, but his gun would not fire. He finally threw himself into the river, and swam to the opposite side.

His wife and two daughters were inhumanly murdered by the savages. Lieut. Bannerman, who was posted near the scene of outrage with a portion of the mounted men from Leon County, promptly pursued the enemy about four miles, but finding them too strong for him, returned for the purpose of obtaining a larger force."

The Court of Inquiry.—We stated some days since that the Court of Inquiry before adjourning sine die reaffirmed their decision in favor of Gen. Scott, and sent it to the President. One of the last acts of that despotic individual was, to order the Court to re-convene and re-consider their decision! There can be no doubt, but they will make quick work of it.—N. Y. Court. and Eng.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FAILURES.—People at a distance, judging from the representations in some of the papers, will conclude, we fear, that mercantile credit is at a low ebb in New York.

We have several failures to be sure, one a great one, and a few small ones. One or two merchants have failed, and no more, from embarrassments in their regular business. When the stock brokers fail, that to a great extent is not of much interest to the community at large. They have bought more stock than they can take, or sold more than they can deliver; in short, they cannot pay their differences. The money which somebody else had expected to make out of them, is not made; this is all, or nearly all. The worst of the matter is, that there are so many men among us who ought to fail and must fail; for it cannot be that people should pay such enormous rates of interest year after year, and not be "rotten as punk." Besides, there is no other way to make money plenty but to have a heap of failures. We say this on the authority of what we hear said every day by a great many men of sense, and they have so often, and so long said so, that we begin to think there must be something in it. Yet there has been so much obstinacy among the rotten houses, that the proper number have not yet presented themselves to be entered on the bankrupt list;—and we have proposed to several of our friends among the creaking prophets, to fail themselves, just to serve the public and sustain the reputation of their prophetic vision. But they, just as obstinate as the rest, refuse, and evidently prefer to sustain their credit as merchants rather than as seers. Well, what shall be done? Men that can fail, and ought to fail, but will not fail, must be made to fail. We know not who the rotten houses are, and we cannot get anybody to point them out. Those nameless mercantile firms, however, who find themselves far below par, we advise to speak out and fail; for if they put it off ninety days longer, ten to one money will be more plenty, and then the right time to fail will have gone by, and nobody can tell how long before so good a chance may occur again.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Albany, Captain Johnston, the Editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, have received Paris papers to the evening of Feb. 16th, and Havre to the 17th, containing London dates to the evening of the 14th.

The Albany brings 1,080,000 francs, in specie, consigned to the Bank of America, being part of the French indemnity money. The state of the money market in London and Paris, was much the same as at the date of our previous advices. Cotton at Liverpool still tending downward.

The proposed French expedition against Constantine in Africa, has been abandoned for the present.

SPAIN.—Preparations for a decisive action were making by the Queen's troops in the North of Spain. The 12th of February was said to have been fixed upon for a general attack upon the Carlists.

Extracts of a letter of the 13th January from Alexandria:—"The United States have concluded a commercial convention with the Pacha, for Egypt, Syria, Candia, and Carmania. This affair has been conducted without the knowledge of the English, who are afraid of the competition of the Americans for the silks of Syria.

Letters from Smyrna as late as Jan. 26, have been received, which state that about the 18th, the Plague was abating at Constantinople, and that the whole number of deaths during its prevalence, was estimated at 80 to 100,000. Smyrna was free from it, although some of the villages not far distant had been visited by it. In Bournabat and the neighbouring villages there had been no new cases within the last three weeks.

News had been received from Bairout, under date of the 11th, which state that the whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by a catastrophe which had involved several towns and villages in ruin. On the evening of the first day of the year, a few minutes before sunset, the towns of Tiberias, Japhet, and several villages in the neighborhood, were entirely overthrown by a violent earthquake, the shock of which was felt throughout the country, for a distance of many leagues. Those towns were a heap of ruins, and it was said that nine-tenths of the inhabitants perished. Every day new details of the frightful disaster were received, from various quarters, which showed its effects to be more extensive than was at first supposed. No intelligence had been received from Jerusalem or Jaffa, and this silence was favorably interpreted, as it was supposed that if any calamity had befallen those cities, the news of it must have been received.

A RUIN.—The fronts of two stores on the south side of Fulton street, near Broadway, fell down this morning. The party walls of the Block had been run up first and the front afterwards. It was not very strange therefore, that the fronts should fall, though many fronts put up in this very imperfect and dangerous manner, do not fall. The danger was perceived in good time, so that no person was injured. The damage is perhaps \$2,000.

ANOTHER RUIN.—About one o'clock this morning, one-half of the new building recently erected by the Messrs. Josephs, at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, fell to the ground, with so tremendous a crash that it could be heard nearly half a mile off. Although it providentially fell at an hour when few people are in the streets, two young men passed close to it, only an instant before it came to the ground.—N. Y. Court. and Eng.

The Court of Inquiry.—We stated some days since that the Court of Inquiry before adjourning sine die reaffirmed their decision in favor of Gen. Scott, and sent it to the President. One of the last acts of that despotic individual was, to order the Court to re-convene and re-consider their decision! There can be no doubt, but they will make quick work of it.—N. Y. Court. and Eng.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION BY HILAR H. JENISON, GOVERNOR.

In view of the works of Creation and Providence we are instinctively led to worship and adore our Creator. The contemplation of His power and goodness, teaches the propriety of humbling ourselves before Him; of imploring His forgiveness for sin and the abuse of the many favors and blessings which have been bestowed upon us, as individuals and as a people; and of invoking the continuance of His kindness and protection, on us and our beloved country.

That a convenient season may be presented for the whole community to unite in this pleasing and grateful service, I do hereby appoint FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer throughout this State.

Let us on that day, abstaining from every thing inappropriate to the duties thereof, assemble at our several places of public worship, and with hearts suited to the occasion, in meekness and humility, confess our departure from the path of rectitude, and entreat forgiveness. Let us beseech our Heavenly Father, that through the influence of the inexhaustible grace of our Savior, the divine law of love may be written upon every heart, and that we may be aided in the performance of all our duties to God and to our fellow men.

Let us pray God that our fellow citizens may be prospered in all their laudable pursuits,—that the season may be ordered in mercy,—that the earth may yield of its fullness to the labors of the husbandman,—that He would incline the hearts of the wealthy in this season of unusual scarcity, to remember and relieve the wants and sufferings of the poor and distressed,—that the rod of the oppressor may be broken and the oppressed go free.

Let us pray that our schools and seminaries of learning may accomplish the benevolent objects of their founders; instilling into the minds of our youth such pure principles of piety, morality and love of country, as shall be a sure guaranty for the purity and perpetuity of our free and liberal institutions. That as a nation we may be blessed: That all in authority in our national and state governments, may be in his especial keeping,—that they may be led to adopt such measures as will effectually restore and promote harmony and good will among the people, and preserve and increase our national security, prosperity and happiness. And finally let us invoke the blessing of God upon the benevolent enterprises of the age, and earnestly pray, that the precepts of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, our Savior, which casteth out strife, may be known and practised throughout the whole earth.

Given under my hand at Shoreham, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

Systematic Theft.—An examination of a woman, on a charge of shop-lifting, took place at New Bedford on Monday. The retail merchants had lost large quantities of goods, and on Friday a Sheriff went to the house of a Mr. James Swift, with power to search the house for a veil which one of the daughters in the family had stolen. He entered the dwelling and made known his business, when the family solemnly declared that there was no such piece of goods in their possession; but on being assured by the Sheriff that the thief was detected in taking the veil, and that the house would be searched if it was not forthwith given up, it was brought forward, delivered up, and all expenses paid. The success in this case induced other merchants to institute a search for their goods. Accordingly two Sheriffs with power of warrant, proceeded to the house about nine o'clock on that evening, and commenced their searching operations. In the chambers were found sundry chests, trunks, and drawers filled with new goods which had not yet been unfolded, and from which the private marks of the merchants from whom they were taken had not been removed. The announcement of the discovery on the following morning, called all the merchants in town to the spot,—and from 20 to 30 of them recognized their goods there.—There was almost every style of dry goods, together with shoes, pins, crockery ware, &c. &c. all of which had been taken by stealth from the counters and shelves of the merchants, and which cannot amount in the aggregate to less than one thousand dollars. But the worst of the story is yet to be told.—The family have hitherto been considered poor but respectable—and it would seem from the evidence that the principal pilferers were the mother and her youngest daughter, who had been taught to take every thing that she could lay her hands on without detection, from the stores,—yes, the mother had actually instructed her daughter in the business, going to the shops with her and showing her how to steal! The daughter, who is about 14 years of age, was used as State's evidence, and the manner in which she told her story to the Court, left no doubt of its truth. The punishment will probably fall where it belongs,—upon the mother,—who declares she should never have come to this but for her intemperance, in eating opium.—N. Bedford Mer.

Important political meeting in Pennsylvania.—Gen. Harrison and the Anti-Masons.—A highly interesting and important political meeting was held at Harrisburg, on the 22d ult. It was composed of the Democratic Anti-Masonic citizens of Dauphin county, and members of the Legislature and many citizens from other counties of the commonwealth. It was called together as an Anti-Masonic meeting, and the doctrines of that party were affirmed in the most positive manner.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph states that it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, "that Gen. Harrison would be nominated by a General Convention—that the voice of the party was too well known upon the subject to admit of a doubt of it."—N. Y. Express.

MR. WEBSTER.—It must be exceedingly gratifying and cheering to all the friends of constitutional liberty, to learn that this distinguished statesman and patriot, has been prevailed upon to abandon his design of resigning his seat in the Senate of the U. S.

On the 21st February a large meeting, embracing some of the leading merchants and lawyers was held in the city of New York, to make arrangements for receiving him with honor on his arrival there, on his way from Washington to Mass. Chancellor Kent presided; and a committee was appointed to receive Mr. Webster and "to make known to him the sentiments which the meeting in common with the friends of the Union and the Constitution in that city, entertain for the services which he has performed for the country." An account of his reception will be found in our paper this week. We learn from a gentleman who was on board the boat with Mr. Webster on his arrival at N. York, that nothing, since the arrival of La Fayette had exceeded the enthusiasm which was manifested on the occasion. Broadway was filled with an admiring multitude, estimated to exceed 50,000 in number. It was a glorious affair, and gives cheering indications that true patriotism is yet alive even in New York, the strong hold of Jacksonism. The address of Mr. Webster was listened to with intense interest by more than 6000 people.

The Investigating Committee, of the last Congress brought to light the following letters. They are precious documents. It seems the conductors of this would be pet bank, for the deposits of the government funds are all good men and true, are "friends of the administration" and "have the highest personal consideration for Gen. Jackson." Is it any wonder the Jackson-Van Buren party succeeded, at the last election, when we consider the immense patronage of government which they wielded with so much effect? It is probable Mr. Van Buren had scarcely a majority of 3000 of all the votes cast for presidential electors; and the highest estimate cannot exceed 27,000. Deduct the 40,000 office holders' votes and he was in the minority. So the office holders elected him.

"NEW YORK, 2d Oct. 1835. "The services of the 7th Ward Bank are respectfully offered to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. The Directors feel much confidence in this application being (without exception) as well as the stockholders, with few exceptions, friends of the administration. The Directors having the highest personal consideration for Gen. Jackson, respectfully request the Secretary to lay this letter before the President. Signed, "WALTER BOWNE, Pres't."

"We, the subscribers, officers and directors of the 7th Ward Bank in the city of N. York, friends of the administration and of the REVEREND CHIEF at the head of the government, do solicit a portion of the fiscal patronage of the U. S. Treasury for the 7th Ward Bank. The terms are those most favorable to the government. Signed, "WALTER BOWNE, Pres't. Wm. O'Conner, Cashier, and 12 Directors." Does this give any light on the question why Mr. Van Buren and other leading administration men opposed the distribution of the surplus revenue? Was the money of any use in the treasury?

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—The Senate of Massachusetts, by a vote of 28 to 9, have decided to loan the credit of the State to the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company for \$400,000, being the estimated cost of that portion of the Road which lies within the limits of Massachusetts. The Boston Daily Advertiser says, the above vote may be considered a true index of the public feeling on the subject. Should the House of Representatives concur, the way will be open for the speedy completion of the Road through the whole line.

The House of Representatives passed the same bill by a vote of 298 to 57. At a previous session the same Legislature voted to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the stock of the Western Rail Road in that State. These things show a commendable spirit in the Legislators of that State, worthy of imitation in our own.—Ed. Phenix.

SPECIE CURRENT.—The Portland Advertiser states that counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation there to a considerable extent, and so well executed that their true character can be discovered only by persons who are in the habit of handling silver money. Counterfeit half dollars are also in circulation there.—So it appears that the danger of counterfeit is by no means avoided by resorting to specie as a circulating medium. The proper place for specie, except so much as is wanted for change, is in the vaults of the Banks.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Union of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman in the Choctaw nation, dated 20th Jan.: "Capt. Armstrong has succeeded in having an agreement entered into between the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, whereby the former nation is allowed a home in the country of their old allies and neighbors, [for which they pay \$500,000.]

"The Chickasaws are to form one district of the Choctaw nation, and to enjoy equal rights with the Choctaws. They will occupy the country bordering on the Canadian—a fine stock-raising country—rich land and good water.

"Apotholola has demanded that all white men including those who are intermarried with his people, be expelled from the Creek country."

Florida.—A slip from the Cheraw Gazette of March 7, says that Gen. Jesup had extended the cessation of hostilities from the 18th to the 37th of Feb.—that the Indians came in very slowly, and did not bring in their women and children, which last was thought a suspicious circumstance.

It is also said that Osceola had been tried by an Indian Court Martial for cowardice, found guilty, and degraded, in consequence of which he had retired with but few followers.

New Hampshire Election.—The general and state elections took place in N. Hampshire on Tuesday of last week. Isaac Hill was re-elected Governor.

The following gentlemen were elected members of Congress—Samuel Cushman, James Farrington, Charles G. Atherton, Joseph Weeks, and Jared W. Williams.

Congress of Women.—It is stated that the Anti-Slavery Ladies of Boston and Philadelphia have held a correspondence on the subject, and decided to call a convention in New York, to adopt measures for the abolition of slavery. Their husbands will probably have to stay at home, and take care of the children.

HORRID REVENGE.—A murder was committed in Upson county, Geo. Feb. 26, upon Mr. H. Smoot, by three men named White, who were his brothers-in-law, and who being dissatisfied with the marriage of their sister, pursued Smoot, knocked him down with a stick and struck his head with a rock. The murderers are in custody.

His Excellency, David Campbell, the new Governor of Virginia, in his letter accepting the gubernatorial office says, "with a humility to which he did not believe he could be brought by an earthly consideration."

A New State.—The Legislature of Florida at Tallahassee, before adjournment, passed a law directing the necessary steps for a census and application for state government.

"The Senate of New York has kicked out of doors the petitions for extending the right of trial by jury to negroes claimed as slaves, by a vote of 17 to 8.—New Yorker.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper that there is not a single house of worship in all Texas.

There have been 200 applications for divorce to the Kentucky Legislature this present session.

The roofs and streets of Charleston were covered with snow two inches deep, Saturday, March 4th. At Savannah further south, it was one foot deep!

Results of the Troy Riot.—Mr. Joseph Grymes, one of the unfortunate persons injured during the late disturbance in that city, died of his wounds Sunday morning.

A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "why ma, there is a goose got corsets on. It walks like sister Sally!"

Governor Hill of New Hampshire, has appointed the last Thursday in March, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature have nominated Edward Everett and Geo. Hull as candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor at the next election.

THE RIVER.—The Hartford Patriot of Saturday, 18th inst. says:

"The ice in our river started last evening for its 'long home,' and our river is nearly clear below this city. Navigation will immediately commence.

In Montgomery co. Ohio, there are 52 grist mills and 72 distilleries.

Gen. Jackson completed his seventieth year on the 15th inst.

The Philadelphia Democratic Herald nominates Thomas Hart Benton as a candidate for the next Presidency. He is nominated as "the people's candidate, the friend of the gold and silver currency, the author of the expunging resolutions," &c.

The Selectmen of this town, we learn, have purchased of Mr. Arad Stockwell, his farm, containing about 140 acres, for the residence of the Poor. Price of the farm provided it contained 140 acres, \$2900—if more or less, same proportion.

Probate Court at Fayetteville, next Wednesday.

Brighton Market—Monday, March 20, 1837.

(Reported for the D. Advertiser & Patriot.) At market, 425 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 150 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote a few extra \$9; first quality at 8 25 a 8 75; second quality 7 50 a 8; and third quality at 6 75 a 7 50.

Sheep.—We noticed lots taken at \$6, 6 25 and 6 50, and 8 7.

Sows.—A lot to peddle was taken at 10 for Sows and 11 for Barrows; also, a lot at 10 1-4 and 11 1-2. At retail, 11 1-2 for Sows and 12 1-2 for Barrows.

MARRIED.

In Whitingham, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Hosea F. Ballou, Mr. Simeon M. Sibley of Whitingham, to Miss Diantha Williams of Heath, Mass.

In Fitzwilliam, Mr. Sidney Carlton of Winchester, to Miss Elvira Poland of F.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, of consumption, Edward Woodman, Esq. aged 59. Printers in New Hampshire and Mass. are requested &c.

At Utica, N. Y. on the 16th inst. Clara M. G. Wood, wife of Maj. Geo. W. Wood lately of this village, and daughter of Capt. Wm. Gregory of Guilford, aged 24.

"She was as a lovely tree in our presence—death came like a blast from the desert and laid her green head low—Spring shall return with its flowers—but for Clara no flower shall bloom."

In Marlboro, 16th inst. Mr. Joseph Dunklee, aged 84 years. Printers in N. York are requested, &c.

In Putney, Feb. 28, Capt. Gideon Moore, aged 77.

In Swansey, N. H. 17th inst. Mr. Thomas W. Howard, aged 27, formerly of this town.

In Halifax, on the 15th inst. Erastus Hall, Esq. aged 61. In this afflictive dispensation of Providence the Church and society have lost a worthy member, and the town one of the most valuable citizens.—Com.

In Halifax, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Lucy Otis, aged 98 years and 8 months.

In Leyden, Mass. 15th inst. Mr. Reuben Sheldon, aged 88 years, a soldier of the revolution.

In Windsor, 15th inst. Mr. Zachariah Dutton, aged 65.

In Leverett, 28th ult. Mrs. Martha Newton, aged 81 years; on the 2d inst. Mr. Paul Newton, aged 85 years, a revolutionary pensioner, and husband of Mrs. Martha N. deceased.

In Oxford, Mass. Feb. 25, Nathaniel May, a revolutionary soldier, aged 74.

In Colerain, Feb. 5th, John Cone, of the consumption, after an illness of about one year and eight months, aged 82; son of the late Robert Cone, and the fourth son who has died of the same disease.

In New London, N. H. 4th inst. Miss Polly Sargent, aged 30. She had suffered greatly from a dropsical complaint, having been tapped 42 times, and had 126 gallons of water taken from her.

In Nico, (France) Mr. Joel T. Kingsbury, aged 31, formerly of Keene, N. H.

AT AUCTION.

SAW AND SHINGLE MILL.

ONE undivided half of the Saw & Shingle MILL, DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and about fifteen acres of LAND adjoining, on Broad Brook, (so called) being the same which was owned by Alvin & Weld, and for the last year by Mr. Austin B. Wood.

The Stock in addition to the above, comprises a gang of 8 or 10 Saws, two very fine Saxe-Machines, and various other Tools—all in fine order.

The sale will be positive, and terms of payment one year, with good security. Sale on the premises, on Monday, April third, at two o'clock, afternoon.

CALVIN TOWNSLEY, WILLARD POMEROY, CHESTER W. POMEROY.

Brattleboro, March 20, 1837.

To Contractors.

THE subscribers will meet at the Tavern of Chester Rand in Townshend, on TUESDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to receive Proposals for Building a Meeting-House in said Townshend. And also to receive proposals for preparing the ground and laying the underpinning for said house.

SAMUEL GRAY, JOHN BLANDIN, JOSEPH HOLLAND, HIRSH LOWMYER, Building Committee.

Townshend, March 23, 1837.

46 Acres Pasturing and Wood Land for Sale.

SITUATED in the Western part of Brattleboro, on the new road leading to Marlboro. For further particulars inquire of

AARON KELSEY.

March 23, 1837.

Shingle Mills at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Factory Village in Athol, four first rate Shingle Mills.

Athol, Mass. March 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Brattleboro High School Association will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Officers, at the school house, Tuesday, 4th of April next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. March 22. JOHN L. DICKINMAN, Sec'y.

MILL SAWS, &C.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws, Circular Saws 4 to 26 inch. Hand, Back and Wood Saws, with a first rate assortment of Carpenters' Tools, for sale at the lowest prices by

March 23. WILLISTON & TYLER.

Paints.

WHITE Lead, French Yellow, Venetian Red; Flax seed Oil, raw and boiled; Japan, Copal Varnish, Gold Leaf, Paint and Whitewash Brushes, with every other article in the Paint line for sale by

WILLISTON & TYLER.

March 23, 1837.

Troy Flour.

FOR sale by March 22. WILLISTON & TYLER.

Wanted,

ONE Journeyman who is a finished workman at SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. F. VAN DOORN. Brattleboro.

LOST on Tuesday last, either in this village or West Brattleboro, a Five Dollar Bill on the Bank of Brattleboro. If the same has been picked up, the finder would receive the thanks of the owner on leaving it at the Penix Office. March 23.

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

GEORGE H. MERIAM

WOULD inform the people of this village that he has taken a shop in the first building north of Chase's Stage House, up stairs, where he will attend to Sign and Ornamental Painting, Imitations of Wood, Marble, &c. &c.

He will also attend to HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING and GLAZING.